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Washington State
Employment Security Department
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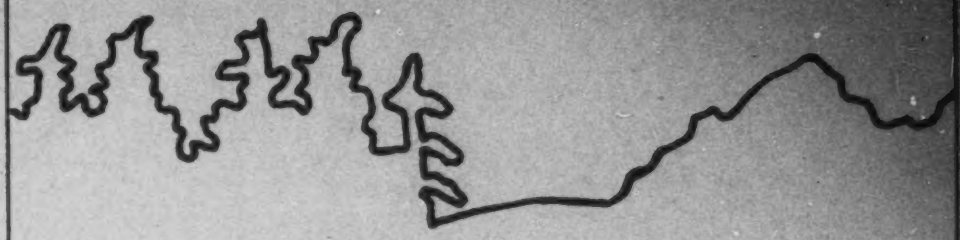
In cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor



Washington Labor Market

Volume 10, Number 5 May 1986

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal Jobs Increase

Growth in seasonal jobs boosted total employment in Washington State 31,800 between March and April. Agriculture accounted for much of the gain because of the asparagus harvest which employed approximately 6,000 workers in Eastern Washington. Nonagricultural employment, however, added 14,600 workers over the month including 3,100 jobs in manufacturing.

The asparagus harvest also contributed to the gain in manufacturing where the food industry expanded to

	Apr. 1986* (Prel.)	Mar. 1986* (Rev.)	Apr. 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,116,900	2,094,000	2,093,500
Total Employment	1,951,900	1,920,100	1,919,900
Total Unemployment	165,000	173,900	173,600
State Unemployment Rate	7.8	8.3	8.3
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.5	7.1

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

freeze and can this year's crop. Employment in lumber and wood products rose in April with nearly half of the growth in logging which benefited from improved weather. Meanwhile, aerospace continued its long-term expansion. The only sizable loss in manufacturing occurred in nonelectrical machinery where employment fell 400 as work on a large contract was nearing its completion stage. In the nonmanufacturing industries, employment in retail trade and services was helped by the beginning of the early tourist season. Employment gains were credited to restaurants, gasoline stations, and amusement establishments. Job growth also occurred in agricultural services and at building material stores as usual in April. Seasonal factors pushed up construction payrolls but lower interest rates also contributed in the home building sector.

52,100 New Nonfarm Jobs Over The Year

Washington State continues to maintain strong employment growth over the year with the number of nonfarm jobs up 52,100 over the year in April. Manufacturing employment rose 7,400 year to year despite weakness in several industries because of foreign competition. Nationally, manufacturing employment declined over the year but in Washington State growth in aerospace has more than offset losses elsewhere in the basic industries. Employment in aerospace,the state's largest manufacturing industry, rose 8,500 between April 1985 and 1986 on the strength of growing orders from airlines and strong defense business. Food products contributed to the increase in manufacturing jobs with an over-the-year gain of 1,200, but the gain here mainly reflected the volatile nature of seasonal employment in the industry. There has been little, if any, real growth in the food industry over the year. Year-to-year employment increases for the industry in subsequent months will undoubtedly be smaller.

Manufacturing Employment Down in Nation But Up In State

Shipbuilding Flounders

The major loss in manufacturing over the twelve-month period occurred in other transportation equipment where employment fell 2,100 because of cutbacks in the shipbuilding industry. Shipyards in the state have had difficulty in successfully competing for defense contracts with firms on the east coast and the gulf coast because of higher wage rates in the Northwest. Stiff competition combined with the worldwide downturn in the demand for commercial vessels has sharply reduced activity in the state's shipyards in the past few years.

Retail Trade Adds 15,300 Jobs

In the nonmanufacturing industries, retail trade led the year-to-year expansion with an increase of 15,300 jobs. Food stores and restaurants each accounted for about one-third of the new retail jobs. The spreading practice at grocery stores of remaining open longer, including 24 hours, has been one reason for the growth in employment in the industry. Services posted the next largest increase with a gain

of 13,500 jobs. Business services and medical services accounted for over half of the growth.

Personnel supply agencies, which provide workers to other firms, accounted for much of the gain in business services. Smaller year-to-year expansions were credited to other nonmanufacturing industries including construction (up 3,300), finance-insurance-real estate (up 4,000), and government (up 5,100).

Unemployment Declining

Expanding employment opportunities in the state reduced unemployment 8,900 between March and April and 8,600 over the year. The unemployment rate fell from 8.3 percent in March to 7.8 percent in April. The year-to-year drop in the unemployment rate was also five-tenths of a point. The reduction in unemployment over the month was slightly greater than normal with the seasonally adjusted rate edging down from 7.8 to 7.7 percent. Nonetheless, there has been little improvement in the seasonally adjusted rate since fall. The adjusted rate was 7.7 percent in both September and October 1985.

Employment Growth Slows But May Pick Up Soon

Growth in total employment has slowed in recent months. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment actually declined from December through March before posting a slight gain in April (see chart on page five). Resumption in employment growth, however, is likely in the months ahead as lower interest rates boost general business activity and the impact of a lower-valued dollar stimulates industries sensitive to international competition. In addition, tourist-related business should be especially buoyant this summer because of lower gasoline prices, Expo '86 in Vancouver, B.C., and the reluctance of many people to vacation in Europe this year.

Labor Force Growth To Moderate Decline In Unemployment

Even if employment growth picks up as expected, however, further reductions in unemployment will likely be more modest this year. If the past is any guide, more individuals will enter the labor force as the jobless rate approaches seven percent to limit further declines.

To illustrate the impact that an increase in labor force entrants can have on unemployment, it is only necessary to remember what occurred in 1978 and 1979. In 1978, total employment in the state rose a record 140,000, unemployment fell 24,000 and the jobless rate dropped from 8.8 to 6.9 percent. In 1979, however, employment rose 122,000, but unemployment rose 7,000 as the number of job seekers exceeded new job openings. The unemployment rate edged down to 6.8 percent only because of a larger labor force.

Growth in the labor force in 1978 and 1979 was swelled by substantial in-migration from other states.

Comparable in-migration will not develop in 1986, but in-migration is occurring. Most of the new job seekers this year are likely to be individuals who dropped out of the labor force in the last recession but who would and will accept jobs when they become available.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate Expected To Average 7.5 - 7.6 Percent In 1986

Between 1984 and 1985, average annual total employment rose 74,000 and the unemployment rate fell from 9.5 to 8.1 percent. With more moderate employment growth this year and an increase of new entrants to the labor force, a drop in the average annual unemployment rate to the 7.5 - 7.6 percent area appears likely. While only about a half point below the 1985 average, it would be the lowest rate of this decade.

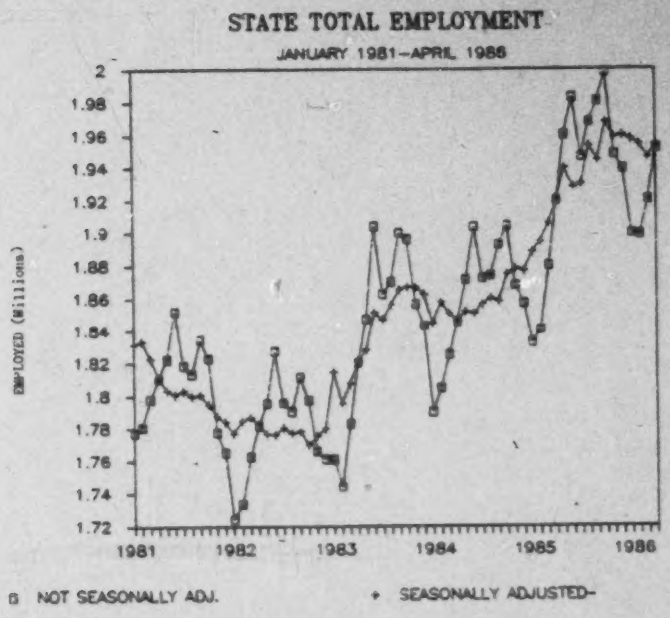
April Drop In Unemployment Mainly In Agricultural And Logging Areas

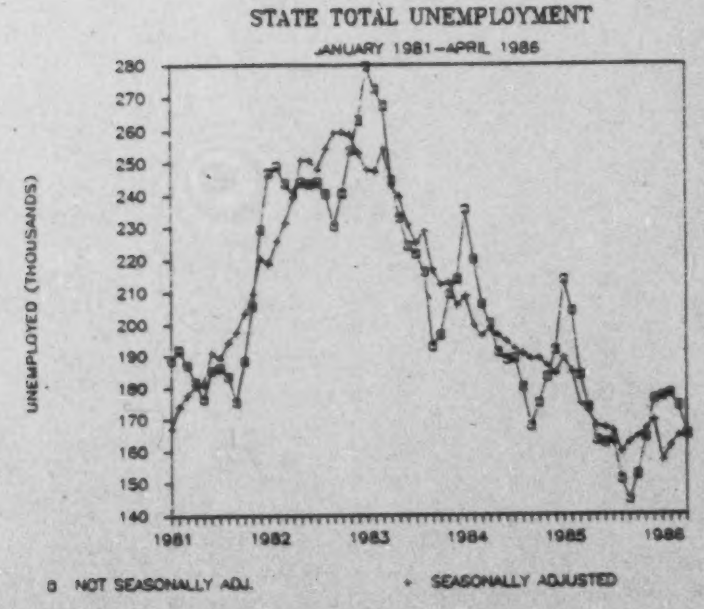
As was the case in March, the major decline in unemployment was in Eastern Washington because of the seasonal expansion in agriculture and related food processing activity. The jobless rate east of the Cascades fell from 11.4 to 10.1 percent between March and April. In Western Washington, by contrast, the rate slipped from 7.4 to 7.1 percent over the 30-day period. Unemployment in counties largely dependent on the lumber industry on both sides of the state also saw unemployment dip substantially over the month, from 13.4 to 12.3 percent. Lumber employment in most of these counties rose seasonally in April. Pacific County, however, was an exception. The jobless rate there increased from 14.3 to 16.1 percent between March and April because of cutbacks in both its lumber and seafood processing industries.

Typical of Eastern Washington counties where asparagus was being harvested and processed were Yakima County where the unemployment rate fell from 15.9 to 13.5 percent, Columbia County where the rate dropped from 14.6 to 10.2 percent and Walla Walla County which saw its rate move down from 11.8 to 8.2 percent. Substantial as these declines were, they would have been even greater except for the fact that many of the asparagus harvest and processing jobs were filled by migrant workers. To the extent the jobs were filled by new arrivals to the area, they did not reduce unemployment. However, migrants did cause the labor force to increase which lowered the unemployment rate since the rate is calculated as a percentage of the labor force.

In spite of the March-April decline, the unemployment rate was unchanged over the year in Eastern Washington at 10.1 percent, while it fell from 7.7 to 7.1 percent on the west side of the state. A major factor in the lack of improvement over the year east of the Cascades was higher unemployment in Yakima County and an unchanged rate for Spokane County. The jobless rate in Yakima County was up from 11.7 to 13.5 percent over the year because of a below normal apple harvest last year.

This reduced employment at apple warehouses and in related transportation activities. In Spokane County the rate was unchanged over the year at 7.8 percent because of weakness in the aluminum industry, that area's major source of manufacturing jobs.





MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Food and kindred products (up 1,700) and lumber-wood products (up 1,000) posted the largest gains in manufacturing between March and April but both expansions were seasonal. Aerospace, on the other hand, added 700 year-around workers in April as orders for commercial jets continued to mount. Lufthansa German Airlines announced in late May that it would purchase six Boeing 747-400 jetliners and take options on nine more; the order is valued at $2.1 billion. This was Boeing's second largest order in 1986. The jets are scheduled for delivery beginning in April 1989. Boeing also received an order from China for four 747-200 and four 767-200 jetliners valued at $620 million. Delivery of these planes will begin in 1987.

More Jetliners Ordered From Boeing

A major component of Boeing 747 jumbo jets, however, will be manufactured in Canada. The component is a one-ton wing-to-body fairing which improves the flow of air over the part of the jet where the wing joins the fuselage. The decision to build the fairings in Canada will give Boeing credit against the $155 million (Canadian) purchase of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada. The cheaper Canadian dollar was also a factor in the decision according to a Boeing spokesman.

Boeing Competes For Space Contracts

Although the direction and timing of the nation's space program has been clouded by recent failures, Boeing is involved in space programs in a big way. Boeing is competing for a contract to develop an "aerospace plane" capable of launching space vehicles from the upper atmosphere. This would significantly reduce the cost of putting space vehicles into orbit. A $45 million initial contract on an aerospace plane could be made within six months provided President Reagan approves. Boeing also hopes to build an orbiting space station, which is expected to be operational by 1994.

Lumber Demand Up

Significant developments in the state's lumber industry include increased demand resulting from an expansion in the homebuilding industry, the imposition of a tariff on Canadian shakes and shingles and labor contract negotiations. Stimulated by declining interest rates, national housing starts rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of over two million units in April. Housing starts in 1985 totaled 1.7 million units, and in the 1981-1982 recession, housing starts were down to 1.1 million units annually.

According to data collected by the Western Wood Products Association, new orders for softwood lumber from mills in western Washington and Oregon in the first five months of this year were up 11 percent from the comparable period in 1985. Further gains are likely as we move into the prime building season.

Competition from Canada will remain a problem in the industry, however.

Tariff on Canadian Shakes and Shingles

In response to growing competition with Canada in the red cedar shake and shingle industry, the federal government imposed a five-year declining tariff on Canadian shakes and shingles, beginning with a 35 percent duty in the first year. U.S. cedar shake and shingles manufacturers have seen Canadian producers take over half of the U.S. market in recent years. The Canadian Government is now considering how to respond to the tariff. Retaliation, however, could result in U.S. curbs on other Canadian products, such as lumber. In fact, this is now under consideration. U.S. lumber producers recently filed a petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission seeking a 27 percent duty on imports of Canadian lumber. U.S. lumber manufacturers are complaining that Canadian lumber producers receive unfair government subsidies. The share of the U.S. lumber market going to Canadian firms has increased from about 19 percent in 1975 to more than 33 percent today.

Weyerhaeuser Seeks Lower Labor Costs

Labor contracts for 8,000 Weyerhaeuser loggers and sawmill workers expired June 1 but talks continued in an attempt to reach an agreement. Weyerhaeuser is proposing to drop high base-pay rates and to implement a profit-sharing plan. According to a company spokesman this could result in pay reductions of as little as $1 an hour. The plan has worked well in some of Weyerhaeuser's Northwest plants and could result in the reopening of three mills in Longview where 385 workers were laid off last December. According to the spokesman, 80 percent of Weyerhaeuser's wood product plants lost money in the last five years. Many of the firm's competitors are nonunion and have substantially lower labor costs.

Strike at ALCOA

A labor dispute involving nearly 1,300 workers at ALCOA plants in Wenatchee and Vancouver, Washington began on June 1, 1986. The Wenatchee aluminum smelting operations were continuing at a curtailed level using salaried employees, but the Vancouver smelter was being shut down. Because of the cost of re-starting pot lines and the high cost of the Vancouver operation, the closure of the Vancouver smelting operation is probably permanent, according to a company spokesman. The Vancouver smelter employed about 570 workers.

New Talks At Tacoma Boat

Tacoma Boatbuilding and its largest union began negotiations on a new contract which is expected to give the bankrupt shipyard temporary financial relief. The reopening of negotiations with the Boilermakers union results from the union's decision to discontinue joint bargaining with other unions at Tacoma Boat and other West Coast shipyards. A previous agreement reached by several unions and Tacoma Boat, which was designed to help the

financially troubled shipyard, was rejected by a vote of the international presidents of the unions involved.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment in retail trade rose 4,600 between March and April largely because of the beginning of the early tourist season. Approximately 2,900 of the new jobs were at eating and drinking places, while gasoline stations added 600 workers. Building material (hardware, lumber yards, etc.) added 500 jobs as usual at this time of the year.

Seasonal factors also increased job opportunities in the service industries in April as employment in the group rose 2,700. Agricultural services alone added 800 with much of the expansion at firms providing lawn and garden care to businesses and householders. Amusement and recreation employment added 500 jobs. Payrolls at ski resorts fell but that was more than offset by new jobs resulting from the opening of the racing season and expansions at golf courses and in other outdoor amusement activities. Business services, including personnel supply and services to buildings, also expanded in April.

Construction Employment Strong, Outlook Good

Construction employment rose 2,700 between March and April thanks to improving weather and low interest rates on home mortgages. Rates on fixed-rate home loans dropped below 10 percent for the first time in this decade. Construction data collected by the F.W. Dodge statistical reporting service show the value of building permits issued through April 1986 in Washington State up 13 percent from the comparable four-month period in 1985. The value for residential buildings rose 15 percent year to year. The dollar value for nonresidential building fell seven percent over the year, but the value of permits for non-building construction (streets, water supply, sewers, etc.) was up 52 percent in the first four months of 1986. Since permits are a gauge of future building activity, the F.W. Dodge data suggest healthy growth in the building trades over the next several months.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Industrial Production Weak But Outlook For Economy Encouraging

Industrial production in the nation remains relatively weak because of foreign competition, but the outlook for the economy over the next several months remains favorable. Industrial production in the U.S. rose a slight 0.2 percent in April following sharp drops of 0.7 percent in March and 0.8 percent in February. Year-to-year, production in manufacturing was up only 0.8 percent. The declining value of the dollar, however, should improve the competitive position of U.S. factories in the months ahead.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators jumped 1.5 percent in April which was its strongest advance since October 1983. A major contributor was an increase in the money supply which apparently

reflected a sharp one-time increase to money market and individual retirement accounts. Other leading indicators moving up in April were business and consumer borrowing, new orders for consumer goods, stock prices, net business formations, building permits and claims for unemployment insurance (inverted). Leading indicators losing ground in April were contracts and orders for plant and equipment, the average workweek in manufacturing and sensitive material prices.

Purchasing Agents, Conference Board, And Economists See Future Growth

The national survey of purchasing agents reflected a growing economy in May. New orders led the advance in the group's composite index which rose to 54.4 percent in May. A reading above 50 percent generally indicates the economy is expanding. Separately, the Conference Board, a business-supported research group, forecast that the nation's economy will show solid growth in 1986 and 1987 but that agriculture, energy and capital goods will lag the rest of the economy. The board's optimism is based on lower oil prices, declining interest rates and a realignment of exchange rates. However, their optimism was moderated by low demand for consumer durables and capital goods, low utilization rates in manufacturing and growing consumer debt. A survey by the National Association of Business Economists was also bullish on the economy. The survey which included 330 members found that 93 percent believe the current recovery will continue in 1987 and 46 percent expect the expansion to last into 1988 or later.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

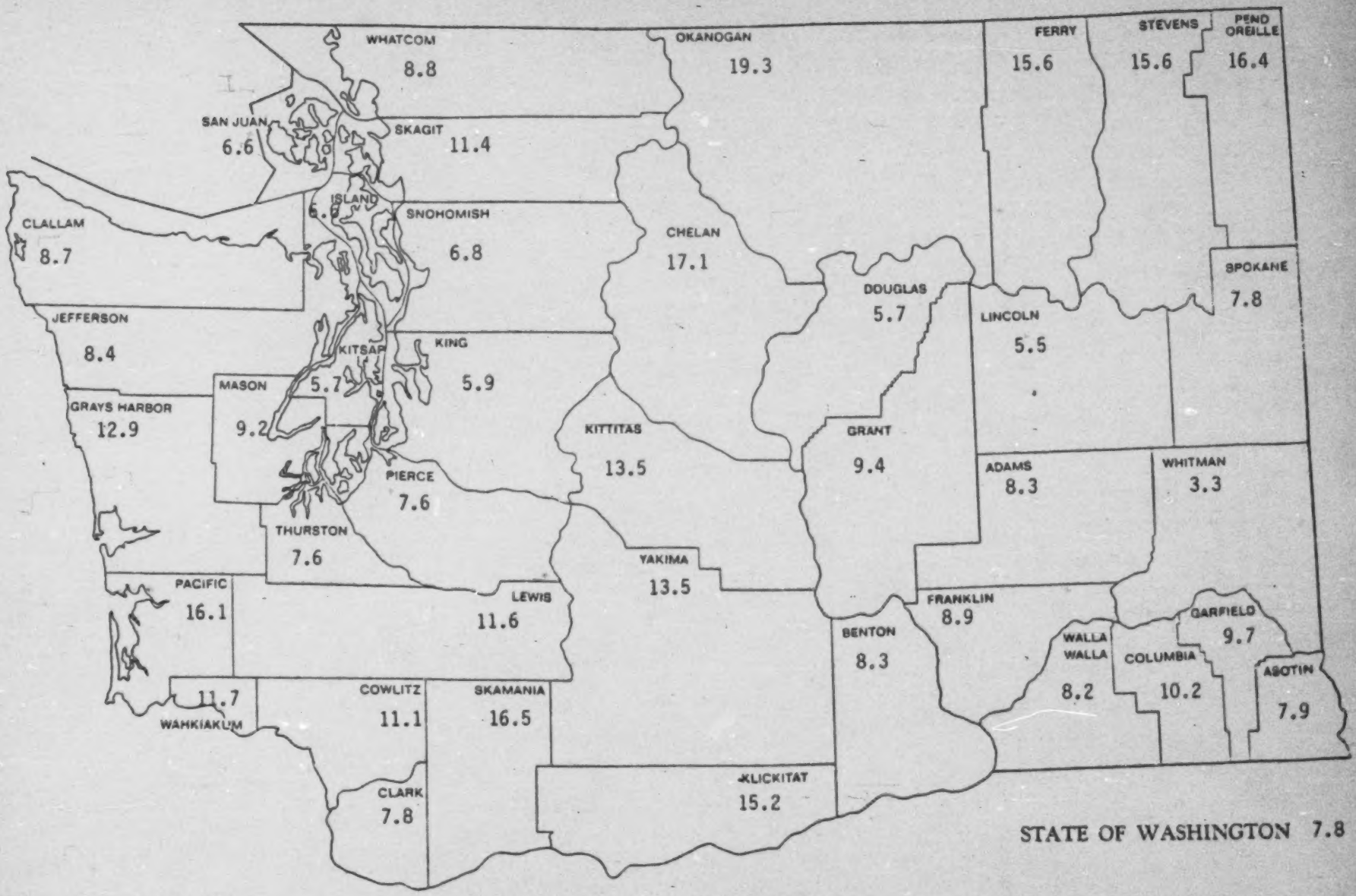
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1985	Apr. 1986	Mar. 1986
U.S. City Average	325.3	326.0	320.1	+1.6	+2.3
Seattle-Everett	N/A	325.0	N/A	N/A	+1.1

AREA WAGE SURVEY REPORT AVAILABLE FOR CLALLAM & JEFFERSON COUNTIES

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch recently completed an occupational wage survey for Clallam and Jefferson counties. The survey report, based upon data from 163 establishments, presents wage ranges and averages for clerical, managerial, professional, technical and general occupations. The report, titled "AREA WAGE SURVEY, CLALLAM & JEFFERSON COUNTIES, FEBRUARY 1986," is available on request from Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, M/S KG-11, Olympia, Washington 98504-5311, Phone (206) 438-4809.

APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



STATE OF WASHINGTON 7.8

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Apr. 1986 (Prel.)	Mar. 1986 (Rev.)	Apr. 1985 (Rev.)	Mar. 1985 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Mar. 86 to Apr. 86	Numerical Change: Apr. 85 to Apr. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,745.6	1,731.0	1,693.5	1,670.8	+14.6	+52.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	298.1	295.0	290.7	289.5	+3.1	+7.4
Durable Goods.....	208.6	207.3	202.9	201.9	+1.3	+5.7
Lumber & Wood Products....	36.9	35.9	37.3	36.7	+1.0	-0.4
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.0	-0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.2	+0.2	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries..	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.0	+0.1	-0.4
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.7	0.0	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	0.0	+0.2
Machinery.....	30.0	30.5	29.4	29.7	-0.5	+0.6
Machinery exc. Elect.....	17.8	18.2	16.9 3/	17.1	-0.4	+0.9
Electrical & Electronic..	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment..	94.9	94.4	88.5	88.1	+0.5	+6.4
Aerospace.....	82.8	82.1	74.3	73.8	+0.7	+8.5
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.1	12.3	14.2	14.3	-0.2	-2.1
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.7	0.0	-0.4
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods.....	89.5	87.7	87.8	87.6	+1.8	+1.7
Food & Kindred Products...	30.7	29.0	29.6	29.0	+1.7	+1.1
Canned & Preserved Foods.	11.8	9.9	10.6	9.6	+1.9	+1.2
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	0.0	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products...	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.5	-0.1	-0.3
Printing & Publishing.....	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.4	+0.2	+0.3
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.0	0.0	+0.4
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	0.0	+0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	79.9	77.2	76.6	73.8	+2.7	+3.3
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	94.5	94.1	91.7 3/	90.2 3/	+0.4	+2.8
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	428.6	423.4	412.9	406.5	+5.2	+15.7
Wholesale Trade.....	105.7	105.1	105.3	103.7	+0.6	+0.4
Retail Trade.....	322.9	318.3	307.6	302.8	+4.6	+15.3
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	102.2	101.6	98.2	97.3	+0.6	+4.0
SERVICES.....	386.2	383.5	372.7	365.6	+2.7	+13.5
Health Services	119.3	119.1	115.6	115.2	+0.2	+3.7
GOVERNMENT.....	353.2	353.3	348.1	345.4	-0.1	+5.1
Federal.....	68.9	68.7	70.2	68.2	+0.2	-1.3
State & Local.....	284.3	284.6	277.9	277.2	-0.3	+6.4
Education.....	154.4	155.2	152.0	152.5	-0.8	+2.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.7

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date: May 29, 1986
Benchmark 1985

	April 1986 Preliminary 1/				March 1986 Revised 1/				April 1985 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,116,900	1,951,900	165,000	7.8	2,094,000	1,920,100	173,900	8.3	2,093,500	1,919,900	173,600	8.3
Bellingham MSA	53,400	48,700	4,700	8.8	52,500	47,700	4,800	9.1	52,800	47,800	5,000	9.5
Bremerton MSA	70,000	66,000	4,000	5.7	69,200	65,200	4,000	5.8	68,400	64,200	4,200	6.1
Olympia MSA	67,300	62,200	5,100	7.6	66,500	61,400	5,100	7.7	65,900	60,800	5,100	7.7
Seattle PMSA	926,900	870,200	56,700	6.1	922,000	863,900	58,100	6.3	910,100	848,700	61,400	6.7
King County 2/	723,900	680,900	43,000	5.9	719,600	676,000	43,600	6.1	711,200	664,100	47,100	6.6
Snohomish County 2/	203,100	189,300	13,800	6.8	202,400	187,900	14,500	7.2	198,900	184,600	14,300	7.2
Spokane MSA	158,300	146,000	12,300	7.8	157,200	143,800	13,400	8.5	161,700	149,100	12,600	7.8
Tacoma PMSA	223,900	206,800	17,100	7.6	222,300	205,000	17,300	7.8	218,100	200,500	17,600	8.1
Tri-Cities MSA	68,500	62,700	5,800	8.5	66,900	60,600	6,300	9.4	67,000	60,200	6,800	10.1
Benton County 2/	51,700	47,400	4,300	8.3	50,300	45,700	4,600	9.1	50,400	45,400	5,000	9.9
Franklin County 2/	16,900	15,400	1,500	8.9	16,500	14,800	1,700	10.3	16,500	14,700	1,800	10.9
Vancouver PMSA	102,400	94,400	8,000	7.8	100,900	92,300	8,600	8.5	99,700	91,200	8,500	8.5
Yakima MSA	85,900	74,300	11,600	13.5	82,400	69,300	13,100	15.9	86,000	75,900	10,100	11.7
Adams	6,540	6,000	540	8.3	6,460	5,720	740	11.5	6,920	6,260	660	9.5
Asotin	7,990	7,360	630	7.9	7,970	7,250	720	9.0	7,900	7,170	730	9.2
Clallam	21,150	19,300	1,850	8.7	20,500	18,390	2,110	10.3	21,420	19,040	2,380	11.1
Columbia	2,440	2,190	250	10.2	2,060	1,760	300	14.6	2,440	2,230	210	8.6
Cowlitz	34,300	30,490	3,810	11.1	33,890	29,640	4,250	12.5	34,850	30,600	4,250	12.2
Ferry	2,700	2,280	420	15.6	2,630	2,140	490	18.6	2,680	2,160	520	19.4
Garfield	1,130	1,020	110	9.7	1,120	980	140	12.5	1,220	1,120	100	8.2
Grant	23,580	21,360	2,220	9.4	22,780	20,120	2,660	11.7	23,460	20,800	2,660	11.3
Grays Harbor	25,350	22,090	3,260	12.9	25,050	21,630	3,420	13.7	25,990	22,630	3,360	12.9
Island	15,730	14,690	1,040	6.6	15,600	14,550	1,050	6.7	16,500	15,230	1,270	7.7
Jefferson	6,700	6,140	560	8.4	6,430	5,820	610	9.5	6,580	5,980	600	9.1
Kittitas	11,290	9,770	1,520	13.5	11,480	9,940	1,540	13.4	11,590	10,080	1,510	13.0
Klickitat	8,550	7,250	1,300	15.2	8,580	6,900	1,680	19.6	8,120	6,700	1,420	17.5
Lewis	23,730	20,980	2,750	11.6	23,580	20,680	2,900	12.3	24,010	21,070	2,940	12.2
Lincoln	4,220	3,990	230	5.5	4,230	3,910	320	7.6	4,590	4,330	260	5.7
Mason	12,240	11,110	1,130	9.2	11,860	10,710	1,150	9.7	12,080	11,100	980	8.1
Okanogan	13,370	10,790	2,580	19.3	13,120	10,620	2,500	19.1	14,170	11,580	2,590	18.3
Pacific	7,150	6,000	1,150	16.1	6,850	5,870	980	14.3	6,960	5,870	1,090	15.7
Pend Oreille	3,540	2,960	580	16.4	3,600	2,950	650	18.1	3,800	3,030	770	20.3
San Juan	4,240	3,960	280	6.6	4,160	3,800	360	8.7	4,160	3,870	290	7.0
Skagit	30,250	26,800	3,450	11.4	29,560	25,860	3,700	12.5	30,320	26,170	4,150	13.7
Skamania	2,370	1,980	390	16.5	2,400	1,880	520	21.7	2,740	2,220	520	19.0
Stevens	11,250	9,500	1,750	15.6	11,240	9,310	1,930	17.2	11,730	9,680	2,050	17.5
Wahkiakum	1,200	1,060	140	11.7	1,170	990	180	15.4	1,360	1,200	160	11.8
Walla Walla	24,710	22,680	2,030	8.2	24,030	21,190	2,840	11.8	23,610	21,760	1,850	7.8
Wenatchee Labor Area	36,790	31,760	5,030	13.7	36,150	31,310	4,840	13.4	36,350	31,940	4,410	12.1
Chelan County 2/	25,770	21,370	4,400	17.1	25,420	21,060	4,360	17.2	24,910	21,490	3,420	13.7
Douglas County 2/	11,030	10,400	630	5.7	10,740	10,250	490	4.6	11,450	10,460	990	8.6
Whitman	17,720	17,130	590	3.3	17,640	17,010	630	3.6	18,500	17,870	630	3.4

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

May 30, 1986
Benchmark 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	APRIL 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				MARCH 1986 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,144,800	1,977,800	167,000	7.8	2,114,100	1,940,700	173,400	8.2
Bellingham MSA	54,000	49,300	4,700	8.7	53,000	48,200	4,800	9.1
Bremerton MSA	71,000	66,900	4,100	5.8	69,900	65,900	4,000	5.7
Olympia MSA	68,200	63,000	5,200	7.6	67,200	62,100	5,100	7.6
Seattle PMSA	939,100	881,700	57,400	6.1	931,100	873,200	57,900	6.2
King County 2/	733,400	689,900	43,500	5.9	726,700	683,300	43,400	6.0
Snohomish County 2/	205,700	191,800	13,900	6.8	204,400	190,000	14,400	7.0
Spokane MSA	160,500	148,000	12,500	7.8	158,800	145,400	13,400	8.4
Tacoma PMSA	226,800	209,500	17,300	7.6	224,500	207,200	17,300	7.7
Tri-Cities MSA	69,500	63,600	5,900	8.5	67,500	61,200	6,300	9.3
Benton County 2/	52,400	48,000	4,400	8.4	50,800	46,200	4,600	9.1
Franklin County 2/	17,100	15,600	1,500	8.8	16,700	15,000	1,700	10.2
Vancouver PMSA	103,800	95,700	8,100	7.8	101,800	93,300	8,500	8.3
Yakima MSA	87,000	75,300	11,700	13.4	83,100	70,000	13,100	15.8
Adams	6,630	6,080	550	8.3	6,520	5,780	740	11.3
Asotin	8,100	7,460	640	7.9	8,050	7,330	720	8.9
Clallam	21,440	19,560	1,880	8.8	20,680	18,580	2,100	10.2
Columbia	2,470	2,220	250	10.1	2,080	1,780	300	14.4
Cowlitz	34,750	30,890	3,860	11.1	34,190	29,960	4,230	12.4
Ferry	2,740	2,310	430	15.7	2,650	2,160	490	18.5
Garfield	1,150	1,040	110	9.6	1,130	990	140	12.4
Grant	23,890	21,640	2,250	9.4	22,990	20,340	2,650	11.5
Grays Harbor	25,690	22,390	3,300	12.8	25,270	21,860	3,410	13.5
Island	15,940	14,890	1,050	6.6	15,750	14,700	1,050	6.7
Jefferson	6,790	6,220	570	8.4	6,490	5,880	610	9.4
Kittitas	11,440	9,900	1,540	13.5	11,570	10,040	1,530	13.2
Klickitat	8,670	7,350	1,320	15.2	8,650	6,980	1,670	19.3
Lewis	24,030	21,250	2,780	11.6	23,800	20,910	2,890	12.1
Lincoln	4,280	4,040	240	5.6	4,270	3,950	320	7.5
Mason	12,400	11,260	1,140	9.2	11,960	10,820	1,140	9.5
Okanogan	13,540	10,930	2,610	19.3	13,240	10,740	2,500	18.9
Pacific	7,250	6,080	1,170	16.1	6,910	5,930	980	14.2
Pend Oreille	3,590	3,000	590	16.4	3,630	2,980	650	17.9
San Juan	4,300	4,020	280	6.5	4,200	3,840	360	8.6
Skagit	30,660	27,160	3,500	11.4	29,830	26,140	3,690	12.4
Skamania	2,400	2,010	390	16.3	2,420	1,900	520	21.5
Stevens	11,390	9,620	1,770	15.5	11,340	9,410	1,930	17.0
Wahkiakum	1,210	1,070	140	11.6	1,180	1,000	180	15.3
Walla Walla	25,030	22,980	2,050	8.2	24,240	21,410	2,830	11.7
Wenatchee Labor Area	37,280	32,190	5,090	13.7	36,480	31,650	4,830	13.2
Chelan County 2/	26,100	21,650	4,450	17.0	25,630	21,290	4,340	16.9
Douglas County 2/	11,180	10,540	640	5.7	10,850	10,360	490	4.5
Whitman	17,950	17,350	600	3.3	17,820	17,190	630	3.5

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	April 1986 Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	179,500	$466.49	$472.82	$448.91	39.6	39.9	38.5	$11.78	$11.85	$11.66
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,400	$444.68	$457.41	$433.53	39.8	39.5	37.6	$11.48	$11.58	$11.53
Primary Metal Industries	9,700	$537.79	$553.24	$589.35	41.4	42.2	39.7	$12.99	$13.11	$12.83
Fabricated Metal Products	7,200	$452.98	$454.68	$453.96	39.7	39.4	39.8	$11.41	$11.54	$11.64
Machinery	17,200	$388.16	$391.72	$351.44	39.6	40.3	36.8	$9.68	$9.72	$9.55
Food and Kindred Products	23,800	$368.61	$361.38	$358.66	37.8	36.8	36.3	$9.54	$9.82	$9.66
Chemical and Allied Products	5,100	$581.09	$573.38	$563.45	41.3	41.7	41.4	$14.07	$13.75	$13.61
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,300	$588.86	$585.00	$586.00	36.8	36.7	36.2	$15.98	$15.94	$16.21
Wholesale and Retail Trade	264,400	$317.64	$322.93	$317.13	33.9	34.1	34.1	$9.37	$9.47	$9.30

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.